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No. 1674

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HONGKONG MONDAY, JANUARY 8, 1917.

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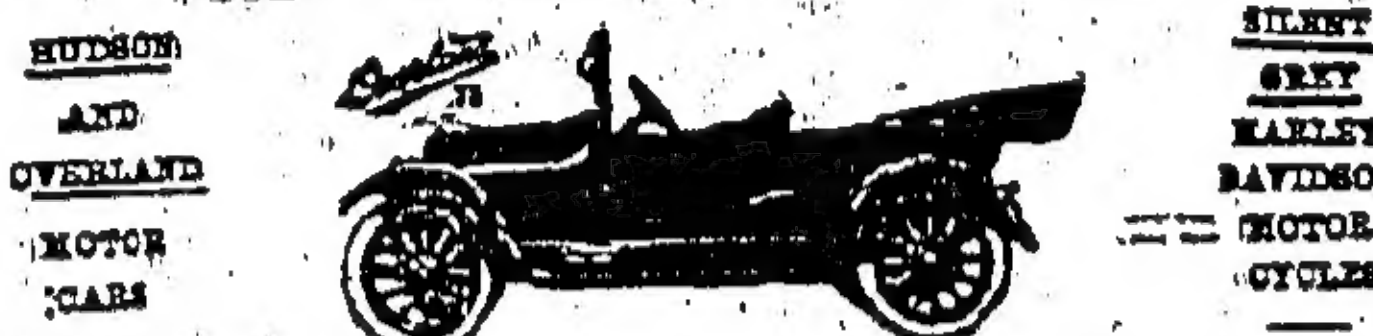
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Hongkong, April 11, 1918.

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## THE WAR.

### LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

#### THE FIGHTING ON THE EAST.

##### A RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE.

LONDON, Jan. 7.  
A German official report, by wireless, says:  
Strong Russian attacks failed at Mitau. We took 1,300 prisoners.  
We pushed back the Russians and Rumanians between Cituz Valley and Putna Valley (Rumania) and stormed the summit of Odobesti.  
The Russians attacked on a 35 kilometre front between Focani and Fundeni and advanced in the direction of Obilisti.  
English attempts on Bulgarian advanced posts north-east of Doiran failed.

##### RUSSIAN REPORT.

A Russian official report, by wireless, says:  
In the fighting at Riga we took 500 prisoners.  
We surprised and captured trenches in Cituz Valley.  
We retired north-west of Focani in an easterly direction.  
The Rumanians restored their positions at Kapetina in the same area, and threw back a dense attack.  
South-west of Focani we took the offensive and reached the line of the Rasputin Lake.

##### BRILA A GRAIN DEPOT.

LONDON, Jan. 7.  
despot, but was destroyed as the German communiqué does not mention booty.

##### AN ITALIAN ADVANCE.

LONDON, Jan. 7.  
An Italian official message received by wireless says: We have advanced 500 metres in Cario.

##### THE KAISER'S ARMY ORDER.

##### OUTBURST OF BOASTING.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 7.  
The Kaiser's Army Order has started a new outburst of boasting in the German Press, which shouts with joy over the capture of Brila, although a German official announcement admits that the place is an empty shell.

##### GERMANY LIKELY TO RUN AMOK.

##### A NEW INDICATION.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 7.  
Another indication that Germany is likely to run amok at any moment is contained in the Dutch pro-German organ *Toekomst*, intimating that the Germans regard all British merchantmen as auxiliary cruisers, to be sunk without regard to life, and warns neutrals that their flags will not protect them.

##### STARVATION IN GERMANY.

LONDON, Jan. 7.  
Reuter learns authoritatively that at no period of the war has there been such striking evidence of rapid and progressive economic deterioration in the enemy countries as during the past two months.  
The expectations of huge hauls of oil and grain from Rumania have not been realised, and owing to the failure of the potato harvest the population in many parts of Germany is starving.

#### THE WESTERN FRONT.

##### BRITISH REPULSE THREE ATTACKS.

LONDON, Jan. 7.  
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:  
We completely repulsed an attack at Beaumont Hamel, and raided enemy trenches south of Arras, taking 19 prisoners.  
A short heavy bombardment preceded an attempt this morning to enter our trenches south-west of Wytschaete. We drove off the enemy in disorder and inflicted considerable losses.

Our fire drove off an attempt made by the enemy north of Ypres under cover of an intense bombardment.

##### GERMAN REPORT.

A German official report by wireless says an English attack south of Arras broke down under German gunfire and that the weather has restricted fighting.

##### LIVELY ARTILLERY STRUGGLE IN BELGIUM.

LONDON, Jan. 7.  
A French communiqué reports a lively artillery struggle in the sector Nieuport-Bains, Belgium.

##### ACTIVITY ON FRENCH FRONT.

LONDON, Jan. 7.  
A communiqué reports bombing encounters west of the Meuse and adds:  
Our artillery frequently bombarded the northern slopes of Hill 283 and the Meuse failed completely.

Attempted enemy attacks in the Vooges were stopped by our fire. One of our aeroplane squadrons, bombarded aerodromes at Hancourt and Matigny, the railway station at Arsigny, enemy cantonments at Liancourt Wood, and depots at Attiche.

##### GREECE PREPARING FOR WAR.

LONDON, Jan. 7.  
Apparently the Greek Government is preparing for war against the Entente.  
The pro-German Press, in the most violent language, declares that the blockade has caused an intolerable situation. Reservists are secretly enrolling and have been ordered to be ready to join their regiments at an hour's notice.

##### SURPRISING CHANGES IN AUSTRIA.

##### PRO-GERMAN OFFICIALS DISMISSED.

LONDON, Jan. 7.  
There is much speculation regarding the attitude of the Emperor Charles who has displayed unexpected determination in weeding out the officials of the old régime.  
A remarkable fact is that most of the dismissals are of notorious pro-Germans. The latest dismissals include Baron Maccio, Principal Departmental Chief of the Foreign Office, and Count Forgach, the second Chief, to whose machinations the war was largely due.  
It is reported that the Emperor is going to Budapest to supervise the reorganisation of the Government and the rooting out of the pro-Germans.  
Another significant move is the dismissal of the Austrian Socialists, who are now permitted even to demand the evacuation of the territories belonging to the Allies in the West and the South.

(Continued on Page 2.)

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## To-day's Advertisements

**WANTED.**  
**SHORTHAND WRITER** wanted.  
Apply by letter. Box 58.  
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Hongkong, Jan. 6, 1917.

**P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.**

**NOTICE.**

THE Undersigned has been Appointed  
SUPERINTENDENT OF THE PENIN-  
SULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION  
COMPANY at this Port as from the 1st  
instant.  
By Order of the Managing Directors.  
E. V. D. PARR,  
Superintendent.  
Hongkong, Jan. 8, 1917. 1401

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**

THE Undersigned have received in-  
structions to sell by Public Auction,  
(For Account of the Concerned),  
on

**THURSDAY,**

the 11th January, 1917, at noon,  
at their Sales Rooms, No. 5,  
Des Vaux Road, Corner of  
Ice House Street,  
ONE RACING SADDLE  
ONE POLO SADDLE  
ONE WEIGHT CLOTH &c. &c.

Terms—Cash.  
HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, Jan. 8, 1917. 1404

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**

THE Undersigned have received in-  
structions to sell by Public Auction,  
on

**MONDAY,**

the 15th January, 1917, at 3 p.m.,  
on the Spot,  
The Several Lots Numbered 1 to 19  
on Plan to be seen at the Auctioneers'  
Office, for election of  
BOOTHES AND MATSHEDS,  
on the Government Ground adjoining  
the Race Course, North of the Grand  
Stand Enclosure.

Terms—Cash.  
For Plan and Conditions of Sale  
apply to—  
HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers to the Government.  
Hongkong, Jan. 8, 1917. 1403

(Continued on page 8.)

**THE DIARY.**

**MEMO. FOR TO-MORROW.**

3.45 p.m.—Sanitary Board Meeting.

**General Memoranda.**

**THURSDAY, Jan. 11—**

10.30—Auction of a "Miscellaneous  
Stock (Singles, Sweaters, Shirts,  
Socks etc.) at Messrs. Hughes and  
Hough's."

**FRIDAY, Jan. 12—**

Seymour School Prize Giving.  
11 a.m.—Ellis Kadoorie School's Prize  
Giving.  
2 p.m.—Cricket: H.K. C.C. v. Kow-  
loon on H.K. C.C. ground.

**WEDNESDAY, Jan. 17—**

Diocesan School Prize Giving.  
Noon—Presentation of Prizes by Lady  
May at Bellios Public School.

**SATURDAY, Jan. 20—**

Noon—Auction of R.C. "Kung Ting"  
at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

**TUESDAY, Jan. 23—**

Chinese New Year.  
General Holiday.

**THURSDAY, Jan. 25—**

Burns Night.

**FRIDAY, Jan. 26—**

5.30 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders and  
Subscribers to St. John's Cathedral.

**SATURDAY, Jan. 27—**

Entries close for Hongkong Race  
Meeting.

## The China Mail.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JAN. 8, 1917.

## WEATHER AND WAR.

Through the cables tell us that the weather is interfering with operations at the front, they indicate nevertheless a very considerable amount of activity on all fronts. Not only has there been very heavy fighting on the heights and in the valleys in the Rumanian theatre for weeks past, but we are told of attacks by one side or the other at various parts of the long Russian line, from Riga to the Carpathians; of an Italian advance in Carso, and of much activity on the Franco-British line. Professor POLLARD (Professor of English History in the University of London), who has written a good deal on the subject of the war, commenting some weeks ago in the fact that the Press Correspondents in France were permitted to telegraph "the remarkable discovery that October is the wettest month of year," remarked that it was a bit of information which could also be found in Whitaker. He added: "One can discover, by the same exhaustive research, that December is the driest, and that the six months from December to May (inclusive) are without exception drier than the six months from June to November. But one cannot deduce from these facts the comforting moral which the correspondents in France imply, that those six months from December to May are more propitious for an offensive campaign than the six months of the ground depends as much upon sunshine and wind as upon the rainfall, and the comparative absence of sunshine in winter justifies the popular impression and the military view that summer and autumn are better for active warfare than winter and spring." But the war experience of the last three months, especially in the south-east of Europe, shows that the weather factor in the war has little effect on German plans, and the moral of it seems to be that we shall not necessarily have to wait until the summer comes for the big operations which are expected to bring the end of the war into sight.

## BRITAIN'S FOREIGN TRADE.

In spite of German submarine "frightfulness" and notwithstanding the scarcity of shipping for the carrying trade owing to the commandeering of British steamers for military purposes, the trade returns of the United Kingdom last year show a larger total (for Imports and Exports combined) than has ever been recorded before. The total exceeds £1,555,000,000 which is £150,000,000 higher than the previous record, which was reached in 1913. While the enormous increase in the Imports is more than responsible for this beating of the previous record, it is noteworthy that the Exports, amounting as they did to £500,546,212, had never equaled this total before 1907, and in the intervening seven years before the outbreak of war, they were well below that mark, namely in 1908 and 1909. We do not overlook

that allowance must be made, of course, for the fact that in these comparisons money value is expressed and that the rise in prices has affected these money values, but even so these figures constitute a splendid reply to the German boasts as to what damage they have been able to do to British trade by submarine warfare. A recent American trade review notes the fact that the British export of cotton and woollen goods, for example, was showing a rapid increase in quantities, and it says: "In a state of war, importing raw cotton at very high prices from the United States, England is holding her old foreign trade in cotton piece goods. We have hardly touched it competitively. We sell the cotton as before and British labour converts it into fabrics as before for the markets of the world." Facts like these constitute a remarkable tribute to Great Britain's staying power, while the volume of the trade is in itself a sufficient comment on the ineffectiveness of the German attempt to blockade the United Kingdom by submarine "frightfulness."

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

There were 69 cases of small pox in the Colony last week and 40 deaths.

A matinee in aid of the Portuguese Red Cross Society is being given at the Victoria Theatre to-morrow.

Our report of the Hongkong Police Reserve Assault-Arms is unavoidably held over until to-morrow.

Mr. E. Irving, Director of Education, will distribute the Prizes to the pupils of St. Joseph's College to-morrow.

A Manila paper says it is "almost assured" that Olongapo is to be abandoned as a naval base in favour of Cavite.

The Hongkong and China Gas Co. notifies a reduction of 20 cents per 1000 cubic feet in the price of the Gas from February 1st next.

The thermometer at some parts of the Peak this morning was down to 35 degrees. To-day has been the coldest day of the winter season so far.

Mr. E. V. D. Parr, who has been acting as superintendent of the P. and O. Company at Hongkong since the death of the Hon. Mr. Hewitt, C.M.G., has now been confirmed in that position.

A series of Religious Lectures is to be given in The Helena May Institute. The first will be to-morrow afternoon (Tuesday) at 5.30, when the Bishop of Victoria will lecture on "How we got our Bible." The meeting is open to all women.

The Hon. Mr. Claud Severn is to lecture on "British Malay" at the Union Church Lecture Hall on Wednesday at 9 p.m., under the auspices of the Union Church Guild. Non-members are always welcome at the lectures given in connection with the Guild.

Great progress continues to be made by a very large staff with the vaccination of the Chinese against smallpox. It will be noticed from the St. John Ambulance Brigade Orders, published in another column, that the members of this Brigade are taking a very active part in the work.

## CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Banks	700	buyers
Unions	910	buyers
Indos Del.	124	buyers
China Sugars	128	buyers
Wharves	88	buyers
Docks	1283	buyers
West Points	82	buyers
Cements	11.65	buyers
H.K. Tramways	7	sales
Ews	145	nom. div
Tronchs	31/8	nominal

## CROUP.

EVERY young child is susceptible to croup. Don't wait until this dread disease attacks your little one before you prepare for it. It comes in the night when children's throats are usually closed and this alone should be a warning. Get Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is a safe, reliable, and quick-acting remedy. It is sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

## UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

## HONOURS DEGREE IN ENGINEERING.

At the Degree Examinations held last June in the University of Hongkong, the Board of Examiners of the Faculty of Engineering awarded degrees to twelve engineering undergraduates. They also decided that the opinion of London examiners should be accepted as to whether the work of three of these undergraduates was of the standard necessary for an honours degree in the University of London.

The awards were made by Professors Stephen Dixon, M.Sc., M.Inst. C.E., and T. Mather, F.R.S., M.I.E.E., examiners in Engineering subjects in the London University, and have now come to hand.

The Examiners state that Mr. Foo Ping Sheng "has reached the standard required at the University of London B.Sc. Examination for First Class Honours" and that Messrs. Tang Ying Lam and Leung Nai Hang have reached the standard of Second Class Honours with "very good marks" and "good marks" respectively.

## MILITARY CROSS FOR ANOTHER HONGKONG BOY.

LT. JOHN PAUL JORDAN DECORATED.

Dr. G. P. Jordan informs us that his nephew, Sec. Lieut. (Temp. Lt.) John Paul Jordan, R.A. ("Johnnie"), has been decorated with the Military Cross.

Sec. Lieut. Jordan has been "somewhere in France" for the last ten months. In the Times of the 15th November the following occurs, under "Military Cross": "Sec. Lieut. (Temp. Lt.) John Paul Jordan, R.A. As F.O.O. he followed close behind the infantry and established telephonic communication with his battery, though his O.P. was blown in and his wire cut several times. Throughout the day he sent in valuable information."

Lieutenant Jordan was the eldest son of the late Mr. Paul Jordan, and he is a nephew of Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G.

## HONGKONG HEROS WHO HAVE FALLEN.

In the course of a sermon preached by the Bishop of Victoria at the War Intercession service at St. John's Cathedral yesterday his lordship said: To-day we think of those who have died for us and particularly of those who have gone from Hongkong and been killed in action. The following, I fear, is an incomplete list:

From Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.—J. E. Gresson, R. G. Munro, C. C. F. Cunningham and J. O. Bous.

From Messrs. Gilman & Co.—N. G. Walker.

From the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation—A. C. E. Elborough.

From the Police—E. G. Pointing, P. B. Gardner, H. G. Wakeford, A. W. Alchurch; and—Coolie.

From the Hongkong Volunteer Corps—F. M. Soares; A. B. Sheehan, L. O. Collins, A. Hirst, K. R. Forde, E. Cruickshank and W. H. Church.

I hope in course of time we shall have a tablet erected in this Church to the abiding memory of those who have gone from Hongkong and laid down their lives for their country.

[One name missing from the above list is that of H. E. Victor who was a member of the Volunteer Reserve.]

## JAPAN'S LOAN TO BRITAIN.

Mr. McKenna, replying to Mr. Watt in the House of Commons on December 4th, said: I am glad to have this opportunity to inform the House that an agreement was signed last week with the Japanese Financial Commissioner in London on behalf of certain Japanese banks which have undertaken to issue British Exchange Bonds of the value of 100,000,000 yen to the public in Japan. The loan will have a currency of three years, and will be issued at par, and bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. The loan is designed to assist us in meeting liabilities in the United States of America, by taking advantage of the favourable rate of exchange in Tokyo with that country. The whole proceeds of the loan will be at once repaid to New York. The House, I am sure, will greatly appreciate the valuable assistance which our Allies have thus afforded us. (Cheers.)

## SPORTING.

## CRICKET.

## H.K.O.C. v. CIVIL SERVICE.

The Club on Saturday in a match played on the Club Ground won an easy victory over the Civil Service. Scores—

T. E. Pearce, c and b Marley	38
F. Sutton, b Hamilton	30
F. W. S. Evans, c Hamilton, b Bird	30
R. M. Austin, b Marley	0
Col. Morgan, c Marley, b Hamilton	31
H. B. Muriel, c Sara, b Marley	11
H. M. Taylor, b Hamilton	3
M. M. Mass, not out	32
F. D. Bissaker, not out	19
Extras	4
Total (for seven wickets)	188

## BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Bird	10	6	33	1
Hamilton	13	0	43	3
Marley	7	0	53	3
Edmunds	3	0	19	0
Hon. C. Severn	1	0	6	0

## CIVIL SERVICE.

P. T. Lumble, b Glaster	9
E. B. Hamilton, c and b Taylor	3
W. Dawson, c Glaster, b Taylor	3
G. B. Marley, c Austin, b Glaster	0
O. Sara, b Taylor	1
R. E. O. Bird, not out	30
A. Alderman, c Pearce	8
F. Fossbury, c Pearce, b Bissaker	8
R. B. Taylor, b Bissaker	13
G. Edmunds, b Mass	1
Hon. C. Severn, b Pearce	0
Extras	11
Total	88

## BOWLING.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Glaster	7	2	25	3
Taylor	8	5	20	2
Pearce	3	0	11	2
Mass	3.5	0	21	3

## FOOTBALL.

H.K. VOLUNTEERS v. R.S.L.—A good game in the United Services League match on Saturday resulted in victory for the Volunteers by 5 goals to 1. The scorers were done by McTavish and Stalker for the Volunteers and by Bradock for the Shropshires.

Navy v. R.G.A.—This match resulted in a win for the Navy by two goals to nil. The result is particularly interesting because of the fact that this is the first match won this season by the Navy and they have won it against the team which stands at the top of the League table. Palmer and Hutchinson scored the goals.

A Division match was played on Saturday between the R.E. (Res.) v. Snowdon, resulting in a win for the former by one goal to nil.

## BRITISH POST OFFICES IN CHINA.

Writing with reference to the recent notification of the post-office department of the colonial government of Hongkong that Postal Union rates would in future obtain between British post-offices in China and the United Kingdom as well as the rest of the world, the United States Consul-General George E. Anderson says:

The chief significance of the announcement lies in the fact that the alternative of this increase in rates was the suspension or abrogation of all British post-offices in China, and it therefore involved the entire policy of foreign postal agencies in China. The United States has never adopted the policy of establishing its own post offices in the open ports of China with the single exception of Shanghai, where conditions were such that where American interests were such that that course was considered necessary, and where the American post office operating on domestic rates with the United States and the Philippines has become self-sustaining. The establishment of other offices would have been practicable at all times—notably at Amoy, whence most of the Chinese in the Philippines come, and where a well-established postal business would have resulted almost immediately—but in other ports the matter has received scant consideration.

## CHANGE IN RATES WILL HELP CHINESE SERVICE.

The British postal agencies in China have come to represent such a loss that the burden will no longer be carried. Under the organization of the British postal system, these offices are under the control of the Hongkong post office. Until about four years ago their operation was actually under Hongkong postal accounts and all losses were made good from the earnings of the post office here. Since that time they have been operated by the Hongkong post office but on separate account, the loss being met by the British post office. The burden of these extra services would have resulted almost immediately—but in other ports the matter has received scant consideration.

The life of the entire world has been profoundly affected. Every part of the great family of mankind has felt the burden and terror of this unprecedented contest of arms. No nation in the civilized world can be said in truth to stand outside the struggle, or to be safe against its disturbing effects. And yet the concrete objects for which it is being waged have never been definitely stated. The leaders of the several belligerents have, as has been said, stated those objects in general terms, but stated in general terms, they mean the same thing on both sides. Never yet have the authoritative spokesmen of either side avowed the precise objects which would, if attained, satisfy them and their people that the war had been fought out. The world has been left to conjecture what definite results, what actual exchange of guarantees, what political or territorial changes or readjustments, what stage of military success even would bring the war to an end. It may be that peace is nearer than we know; it may be that the terms which the

## PRESIDENT WILSON'S

## PEACE NOTE.

## FULL TEXT.

Following is the full text of President Wilson's peace note as presented to the Chinese Minister for Foreign Affairs by the American Minister, Dr. Keeney, for the information of the Chinese Government. The Note was presented to the Chinese Minister for Foreign Affairs, and is as follows:

The President of the United States has instructed me to suggest to your Government a course of action with regard to the present war which he hopes that your Government will take under consideration as suggested in the most friendly spirit and as coming not only from a friend but also as coming from the representative of a neutral nation whose interests have been most seriously affected by the war, and whose concern for its early conclusion arises out of a manifest necessity to determine how best to safeguard those interests if the war is to continue.

The suggestion which I am instructed to make the President has long had it in mind to offer. He is somewhat embarrassed to offer it at this particular time because it may now seem to have been prompted by the recent overtures of a neutral Power. It is in fact in no way associated with them in its origin, and the President would have delayed offering it until those overtures had been answered for the fact that it also concerns the question of peace and may best be considered in connection with other proposals which have the same end in view. The President can only say that his suggestion be considered entirely on its own merits and as if it had been made in other circumstances.

The President suggests that an early occasion be sought to call all the nations now at war such an avowal of their respective views as to the terms upon which the war might be concluded and the arrangements which would be deemed satisfactory as a guarantee against its renewal or the kindling of any other conflict in the future as would make it possible frankly to compare them. He is indifferent as to the means taken to accomplish this. He would be happy himself to serve or even to take the initiative in its accomplishment in any way that might prove acceptable to the other side, but he would like the method or the instrumentality. One way will be as acceptable to him as another if only the great object he has in mind be attained.

He takes the liberty of calling attention to the fact that the objects which the suggestion of the belligerents on both sides have in mind in this war are virtually the same, as stated in general terms to their own people and to the world. Each side desires to make the rights and privileges of weak peoples and small states as secure against aggression or denial in the future as the rights and privileges of the great and powerful states now at war. Each wishes itself to be made secure in the future, along with all other nations and peoples, against the recurrence of wars like this, and against aggression of selfish ambition of any kind. Each would be jealous of the formation of any more rival leagues to preserve an uncertain balance of power amidst multiplying suspicions; but each is ready to consider the formation of a League of Nations to insure peace and justice throughout the world. Before that final step is taken, however, each deems it necessary first to settle the issues of the present war upon terms which will certainly safeguard the independence, the territorial integrity, and the political and commercial freedom of the nations involved.

In the measures to be taken to secure the future peace of the world the people and the Government of the United States are as vitally and as directly interested as the Governments now at war. Their interests moreover, in the means to be adopted to relieve the suffering and weaker peoples of the world, of the perils of wrong and violence, is as great as that of any other people or Government. They stand ready, and ever eager, to co-operate in the accomplishment of these ends, when the war is over with every influence and resource at their command. But the war must first be concluded. The terms upon which it is to be concluded they are not at liberty to suggest; but the President does feel that it is his right and his duty to point out their intimate interest in its conclusion and it should presently be too late to accomplish the greater things which lie beyond its conclusion, lest the situation of neutral nations, now exceedingly hard to endure, be rendered altogether intolerable, and lest more than all an injury be done civilization itself which can never be atoned for or repaired.

The President, therefore, feels altogether justified in suggesting an immediate opportunity for a comparison of views as to the terms which must precede those ultimate arrangements for the peace of the world which all desire and in which the neutral nations as well as those at war are ready to play their full responsible part. If the contest now pending proceed toward undefined ends by slow attrition until the one group of belligerents or the other is exhausted, if million after million of human lives must continue to be offered up until on the one side or the other there is no more to offer, if resentments must be kindled that can never cool and despair engendered from which there can be no recovery, hopes of peace and of the willing consent of free peoples will be rendered vain and idle.

belligerents on the one side and on the other would deem it necessary to insist upon are not so irreconcilable as some have feared; that an interchange of views would clear the way, at least, for conference and make the permanent concord of the nations a hope of the immediate future, a concert of nations immediately practicable.

## LLOYD'S REGISTER OF SHIPPING.

## ANNUAL REPORT, 1915-16.

PRESENT CONDITION OF SHIPPING.—In few industries has the effect of the war been more widespread and far-reaching than in the domain of shipping. The disappearance from the high seas of the merchant fleets of Germany and Austria-Hungary, and the continued losses of allied and neutral shipping, combined with the enormous demands which the war has made upon the available tonnage, produced a shortage which has stimulated the building of ships in every country free to engage in ship construction. In the United Kingdom, merchant shipbuilding is still seriously restricted by the necessity for the production of war vessels of various kinds; and, although there has recently been some acceleration in the rate of progress in the construction of vessels, the output remains far below that of normal times. In neutral countries, and particularly in the United States of America, every effort has been made, and is being made, by means of the extension of existing plants and the creation of new establishments, to cope with the increasing demand for tonnage. That a large measure of success has attended these efforts is evident from the fact that there is now being built under the inspection of Lloyd's Register of Shipping, with a view to classification, a larger amount of shipping than has ever been recorded in the history of the Society, namely—820, vessels of 2,292,700 tons. It is gratifying to the Committee to receive this world-wide testimony to the efficiency of the Society's inspection, whilst the fact that this immense volume of shipping is being built to the highest standard of classification must be a source of satisfaction not only to the Owners and Builders of the vessels but also to the Underwriters and Merchants concerned.

## VESSELS CLASSED IN LLOYD'S REGISTER.

At the close of the year ended 30th June, 10,032 merchant vessels, registering over 28 million tons gross, held classes assigned by the Committee of Lloyd's Register. These figures, large as they are, show a falling off from the high water mark of the previous year, thus reflecting the heavy losses which have been occasioned by the war.

## PLANS OF VESSELS PASSED DURING 1915-16.

During the year under review, the Committee passed the plans of 742 vessels, representing 2,975,600 tons of shipping, to be built under the Society's survey with a view to classification in Lloyd's Register Book, as compared with plans of 788 vessels, of 1,715,500 tons, for the previous twelve months.

## NEW VESSELS CLASSED DURING 1915-16.

The Committee assigned classes to 362 new vessels, of 790,200 tons, of which 356 were steamers, or motor vessels, of a tonnage of 789,885; and 6 were sailing vessels, of 315 tons. Of the total, 414,462 tons, or about 52 per cent., were built for the British Empire (United Kingdom 397,852 tons, Dominions 16,600 tons); and 375,737 tons, or about 47 per cent., for other countries.

## ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

## HONGKONG AND CHINA DISTRICT.

## VACCINATION DUTY.

During the week ending January 13th public vaccination duty will be carried out as below—

Y.M.C.A. Division (at Y.M.C.A. Headquarters).  
Monday, 7.30-9.30 p.m.—Lt. Corporal Fung Kan, Privates Kwok Kwai Fung, Fung Tung, Chan Sin Chok and Foon Sai So.  
Tuesday, 7.30-9.30 p.m.—Sergeant So Si On, Privates Hung Wan Sang, Foon Si Wai and Leung Wing Chor.  
Wednesday, 7.30-9.30 p.m.—Sergeant Ho Lai-on, Privates Chan Wang, Foon Yung Sang and Ng Ping Nam.  
Thursday, 7.30-9.30 p.m.—Privates Lo Kwok Fli, Cheng Yiu and An Hon Kwong.  
Friday, 7.30-9.30 p.m.—Lt. Corporal Soto Ching, Privates Ho Ho Leung, Mak Siu Ting and Mak Fui Chi.  
Saturday, 7.30-9.30 p.m.—Sergeant So Si On, Privates Ho Siu Siu, Tang Kow Sang and Chid Fui Sang.  
Victoria Division (at No. 10, Ewo St., ground floor



## TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

## GERMANY AND SWITZERLAND.

## A POSSIBILITY.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

In view of the possibility of Germany meditating a blow at France through Switzerland, it is noteworthy that, according to Paris correspondents, the French Government has recently renewed assurances to the Swiss Government that France will strictly respect Swiss neutrality.

## NEW SUBMARINE VILLAIN.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 7.

The *Telegraph* reports that a Dutch ship returning from the Dutch East Indies received a distress signal in the Bay of Biscay. She proceeded to the spot and found a German submarine there not in the least distressed. The commander of the submarine was most disappointed at the arrival of a Dutch instead of an English steamer.

## SHIPS SUNK.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

The following steamers have been sunk:

*Helgoy* (Norwegian).  
*Tsigrinus* (Greek).

## MAJOR-GENERAL SIR SAM HUGHES EXONERATED.

OTTAWA, Jan. 7.

The report of an investigation of the Militia Departments respecting the sale of ammunition to the Admiralty completely exonerates Major-General Sir Sam Hughes, who recently resigned office as Minister of Militia and Defence.

## INDIA AFTER THE WAR.

## TRADE QUESTIONS.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

Discussing the Royal Commission's report in regard to post-war trade, *The Times* remarks that some limitations will be required regarding the way in which minerals may be dealt with after extraction, in order to prevent their being used against us in war. With regard to shipping, it points out that India is able to bargain for fair treatment since she may prohibit or restrict the employment of Lascars on alien ships.

In regard to tariff problems, *The Times* says that in view of the possibility of dumping after the war it is necessary to consider the effect of a heavy or moderate duty on enemy imports and a preferential tariff, graded according to the country of origin.

## BRITISH AGRICULTURE.

## GREAT REVIVAL FORECASTED.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

Mr. R. E. Prothero, President of the Board of Agriculture, speaking at Bedford, forecasted a great revival of agriculture as a result of the war. He appealed to farmers to produce all they could for man and beast. He intended to establish clubs for growing potatoes and for keeping pigs, with the help of the Treasury.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

## THE RUMANIAN FRONT.

## ENEMY REPORTS.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

An Austrian official report states: The Austro-Hungarian and German captured several hills near Mount-falcianu.

We repelled a strong advance on the north-east of Kiribabe, taking 700 prisoners.

## GERMANS AND BRAILA.

## ANOTHER DISAPPOINTMENT.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

A wireless German official report states: The Russians destroyed most of the factories in the town before abandoning Braila.

## THE WESTERN FRONT.

## USEFUL WORK ON THE BRITISH FRONT.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We seized, and, after repulsing a counter-attack, consolidated two posts to the north of Beaumont Hamel.

We successfully raided, in the daytime, a wide front south-east of Arras, and penetrated as far as the third line, destroying many dug-outs and doing much damage to the enemy's defences.

We have taken 240 prisoners in minor actions since Christmas. Our aeroplanes bombed a number of places of military importance behind the enemy's lines, with good results.

## SUCCESSFUL ARTILLERY WORK ON FRENCH FRONT.

PARIS, Jan. 7.

A communiqué states: There were violent artillery duels in the afternoon in the region of Pachechendel.

Our artillery successfully bombarded enemy organisations on the Somme front.

An enemy coup-de-main at Butte Mesnil, Maisons, Champagne and Armcourt was frustrated by our fire.

## EAST AFRICAN OPERATIONS.

## ENEMY "SEVERELY HANDLED."

LONDON, Jan. 6.

An East African official report states: Pursuing the retreating enemy in the Rufiji Valley we occupied a camp on the Tshogowali River and reached Kibimbawe, on the north bank of the Rufiji, the enemy holding the south bank. The enemy was severely handled.

In the Mgeta Valley our Mkalinsio force attacked small approaching parties, taking prisoners and capturing considerable supplies. We engaged, to the east of Mfika, the enemy retreating towards Mahenge.

(Continued on Page 3.)

## BURIED SECURITIES FOR SALE ABROAD.

## GERMAN BANKS BEHIND SCHEME.

Commissioner Faralac, of the French Secret Service, has reported that a far-reaching organization of German banks to market abroad securities and coupons which disappeared from the invaded districts and cities of Northern France and Belgium has been disclosed by inquiries into the case of Geobran Rabbat, a Syrian banker, arrested at Geneva.

Rabbat was charged with having in his possession a quantity of Russian, Serbian and French Government stock taken by Germans in occupied territory. He formerly was a banker at Rue Lafitte, Paris. The French Government heard of Rabbat's operations through the sale for 20,000 francs of coupons of Russian bonds belonging to Mr. Aumignon, who buried them in a garden at Termes, in the Ardennes, before the arrival there of the Germans.

Commissioner Faralac reported that his inquiries had convinced him the organization is in direct relation with German banks.

The Swiss and French police already have seized in different places in both countries papers the examination of which will require a month. It is stated that coupons on securities valued at about 20,000,000 francs have been cashed by unwitting buyers.

One man, Lorey y Soler, a Spaniard, has been arrested on the Swiss border. In a double bottomed trunk in his possession were, it is charged, Argentine and Spanish securities worth 317,000 francs.

## HIGHER WAR RISK INSURANCE.

Fairly in consequence of enemy submarine activities, but also, because of a congestion in the marine insurance market here, says the writer of the London letter in the *"Birmingham Post,"* war risk rates, I learn, have been advanced during the past few weeks, and several syndicates at Lloyd's temporarily have given up business of the kind. On traffic to the Americas, as well as to Australasia and the Far East, by the Cape or Panama, the premium generally quoted now is 40 per cent, or nearly double the figure asked a month ago. To Mediterranean ports, and destinations beyond Suez through the Suez Canal, as much as 100 per cent is being charged, while American steamers crossing the North Atlantic routes cannot be covered under 20s., as compared with the previous rate of 15s.

The vessels of other neutral countries are, however, now paying higher rates than British boats, which are considered to have come very well out of the recent attacks on shipping. In the event of the resumption much threatened from inspired "hyphenated" quarters in America of German submarine operations near New York, the interesting suggestion is put forward that more use should be made of Canadian ports, since, despite through these could be protected without the danger of international complications.

## THE SIBERIAN EXPRESS.

## IMPROVEMENT WANTED.

In a letter to the "Reich" a writer

calls attention to the necessity for a number of improvements in the trans-Siberian express service if the latter wishes to justify its claim to be regarded as a modern and convenient, as well as the shortest, route between West and East. A recent journey from Petrograd via Harbin and Dairen to Shanghai, thence to Japan, and via Vladivostok back to Petrograd, affords him occasion to make several observations about the Siberian express, which sets out once a week both from Petrograd and Vladivostok.

To begin with, it is almost impossible to obtain a ticket for this train even two weeks ahead without having direct access to a Ministry, inasmuch as on the train by which I, at least, had to travel, there was only one first-class coach (eight small coupes and four in the mixed coach), of which one was allotted to the chief de train and two others were also occupied by officials. In the majority of the other sections were passengers bound for near stations (Vladivostok, Harbin, etc.), beyond which these places remained empty. Is it fitting to give places to such short-distance passengers to the detriment of those bound for remote points?

Since nine days must be spent in the train, the question of catering is one of no small importance. For this purpose there is a restaurant car, the task of the caterer is far from an easy one, especially that of obtaining fresh provisions throughout the journey. This problem could be lightened if, along the entire line, the buffets were leased to one and the same person on the easiest terms, or, still better, graded, but, seeing that passengers for nine days at a stretch are wholly at the caterer's mercy, since as a rule at intermediate stations the buffets do not function, it is essential that the greatest care should be taken to guarantee the quality of the food which he supplies. Stale stables or game that has been kept in refrigerators all winter should be unconditionally excluded, and game should be allowed only when it is absolutely fresh. The requirements of hygiene are equally necessary as regards the scrupulous cleanliness of the kitchen and of the restaurant attendants, who at present are clad in dirty liveries, their hands unwashed, and their nails black! For the convenience of passengers the restaurant car ought to be placed not at one end of the train, but in the centre. This is particularly important seeing that the bath is installed in the same car, to reach which at present one must pass through all the other cars, the restaurant included. Owing to the present inconvenient arrangement, the majority are obliged to forego the bath, which, moreover, is frequently out of order.

Another defect is inadequate ventilation. The windows lack net-curtains to keep out the coal dust, so that the passenger must either close the windows and submit to being stifled by overheated, impure air, or open the windows and soil his clothes and the coupe with soot. On Japanese trains on the South Manchuria Railway electric fans are installed, not only in the restaurant car, but also in every coupe. These fans can be turned on and off at the passenger's option, at any hour, to the inestimable enhancement of his physical comfort during summer travel. On the Siberian express, on the contrary, there is only one (electric) ventilator, and that in the restaurant car, and great persistence is necessary to induce the attendants to set it in motion. As a rule the answer is, "It's out of order," or "The current's insufficient" (in the daytime, too), and generally one observes a desire to conserve the electricity. The lavatories on the Siberian express are not supplied with separate taps for hot and cold water. Then, the water is usually dirty; there are no towels and soap, so that unless the passenger possesses his own, he cannot enjoy a wash. The water stored on the Siberian Railway is not only not filtered, but is not even passed through gauze, so that it is always dirty, frequently clogs the pipes, etc. Why are there not on these trains women specially employed to keep the coupes tidy, and to dust several times a day? Why, in lieu of carpets, which constitute hotbeds of dust, dirt, and infection, cannot we have linoleum, which is both cheaper and more durable?

MANCHURIAN RAILWAYS CONTRASTED.

The outfit required for the aforesaid improvements is too insignificant to merit discussion. How is it that on entering the South Manchuria express you are literally charmed by every convenience? The equipment of the lavatories is ideal; the organization of the restaurant car, the entire service, the attendants, who astonish you with the cleanliness of their hands and clothing (white) in general, the whole environment; the more than excellent dinner, faultlessly cooked and served—all these details are so well thought out that invariably one asks oneself the question—Is all this possible in a restaurant car? Is it rather more appropriate for the most fashionable Paris restaurant? And the forthright of the attendants, their readiness to oblige, and above all, their tidiness! Why is all this found among our "new Allies and not among us? Incidentally (concludes the writer), the Japanese delegates were given places in a car with gas illumination; moreover, the gas gave out half-way, and our honourable guests had to travel in the dim light of candles.

## NEWS FROM HOME.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, Nov. 30.

## THE DAYLIGHT LONDON RAID.

It is really surprising how little commotion was caused on Tuesday by the raid of a German Taube on London. I was quite near the locality visited, but like most other people I was entirely unaware of the occurrence until the newspapers came out with the news.

Ever since, the feeling has been one of curiosity as to the next development; not apprehension at all. The success of our French Allies, however, in bringing the raid down on its return journey, has roused a great wave of enthusiasm, augmented by the feat of our own flying men in destroying two Zeppelins which raided the north east and mid-lands the night before. Germany is indeed finding the attacks on this "tight little island" an expensive and hazardous thing, and her bile rises in proportion, for we see in the German papers a fresh explosion of "Gott strafe England" passion.

These occurrences have helped to the Cabinet, which has been subjected to considerable criticism. The fact is that the men in the clubs consider there is too much of the hand-to-mouth, opportunistic attitude about the Government. Former blunders have passed out of comment, present methods are subjected to searching scrutiny, and the opinion is freely expressed that but for the Cabinet the war would have been over long ago. This, of course, is all spoken without the inner knowledge that the Government has, and as a well-known Peer said to me last week, "One ought not to criticize in a grave crisis like this unless the criticism is constructive, and it very seldom is."

In France there is a party that is even dissatisfied with General Joffre, and in Germany even Hindenburg hero-worship seems to be losing its savour. So in England it is not surprising that there are signs of overstrain combined with the determination resulting from the knowledge that we are at close grips from now to the finish. The renewed coal-struggle in Wales, which is about to be settled by Government intervention once more, was at once seized upon by pro-Germans, and soon we had pacifists down there attempting to make capital out of the local strife, but they were soon squashed by the patriotic miners. The incident has shown, however, how keen the enemy and his friends are to make use of every straw that floats their way.

## LEADERSHIP.

I understand that if for any cause a successor to General Sir Douglas Haig has to be found, the choice will fall on Lord Cavan, rather than General Hubert Gough. Lord Cavan had a long conversation with the King when on leave the other day. He is 51, idolised by the Guards, and is credited with having done fine work in France.

## SMALLER MEALS.

We are already beginning to eat bread made from the regulation flour, and I predict that it will be all to our benefit, for those who have used Standard bread for years cannot return to that made from white flour.

As a result of considerable agitation, also, and conferences between Mr. Runciman and hotel managers, the menus at hotels and restaurants are being simplified. The King has set the example in simple living, and leading Society people have followed suit. The chief extravagance has been on the part of officers and their lady friends, and General Sir Francis Lloyd, commanding the London district, has now met that by calling the hotel managers together and giving them a real heart to heart talk, at the same time fixing a scale of charges that will make the luxurious temptations of the table at the more expensive West End hotels a matter of impossible achievement.

By the time you get to the picture as having made out in the Christmas arrangements, much to the relief of many a housewife, to whom Christmas has usually been a season of enormous effort to cope with the general custom of over-eating. We shall most of us have our Christmas plum pudding, but owing to the scarcity of birds, there will be an absence of turkeys and geese from many homes.

## A CALLANT AVIATOR.

Yesterday I talked with Lieutenant Louis Noel, the distinguished French aviator who recently flew from Salonica to Bucharest with despatches from General Sarrail to the King of Rumania, a distance of 400 miles, covered in five hours—and dropped bombs on Sofia on the way.

He has served on three fronts and has been decorated with the French orders of the Legion d'Honneur, Médaille Militaire, Croix de Guerre, with five palms, the Serbian order of the White Eagle, and the Russian order of the Cross of St. George.

Before the war he was a prominent figure at Hendon, where his longest flight lasted a little over an hour. No wonder he smiles at the flights of these days and describes them as "mere play" for his last flight on reconnaissance work in the Balkans lasted over seven hours. After leaving Hendon, on the outbreak of the war, he joined the French air service and served first on the Western line of the Western front and then on the Eastern line. For the past year he has been in the Balkans, doing highly important reconnaissance work, and such has been his prowess that he wears on his wrist a treasured watch bearing the initials of the donor—General Joffre.

In spite of this, like most aviators, he is most modest, and speaks of his experiences lightly. "One gets used to anything," he says. "In all the time I have been flying I have had sixteen air encounters, and the only defeat of the Boche aviators I engaged a goodly proportion of owing to the peculiar sharpness of his

that number; in others it is uncertain where they came down and what was their condition.

He talks me flying in the Balkans is very difficult in winter, owing to the strong wind currents at high elevations that are apt to carry you up or suddenly down, no matter what you try. Once, last January, he fell from 10,000 feet to 4,000 feet, in this way, at a frightful speed, but was able to keep his balance in the end.

On the trip to Bucharest he had good weather and saw splendid views of the Rumanian capital as he went. In the Rumanian capital he was received by the King and Queen and the Premier and was given a great ovation by the populace. After four days he started back and just after passing Sofia the weather suddenly turned very bad. To make matters worse, just as he was twenty miles from the French lines, with a big range of mountains in between, his engine broke down. There was nothing for it but to dive down through the clouds and chance the landing, though he was fearful of being taken prisoner. "Death" says he "is a small thing—but being taken prisoner is a nightmare to me." He saw the tops of the mountains about 100 feet only below him as he skimmed down, and he could discern the Bulgarians running below, but fortunately he managed to fly, at a low elevation, into the French lines.

"Your flying men," he told me "are simply splendid, but they should be allowed more scope for their initiative, and not be subjected to such cast-iron instructions. When I think of the work of your boys who fight the Zeppelins in the dark nights I take off my hat to them in salutation of their courage. I know their pluck well, for I have worked with them, and when the war is over I shall come back to England. But for the present there is no time for more than a brief leave, and very soon I go back to fight for England and for France."

## SUGAR SHORTAGE.

Owing to the shortage of sugar and the fact that provision dealers will only sell a pound of sugar if certain quantities of other goods are bought at the same time, many of the poorer people have been compelled to resort to the use of golden syrup and cane sugar, or "jaggery," as it is termed in London, for sweetening their tea. I am told that these are more economical for an egg-spoonful of syrup will sweeten a breakfast cup of tea, and a tea-spoonful of "jaggery" will be as efficacious as two lumps of sugar, though it takes longer to dissolve. The drawback is that both these expedients turn the liquid a darker shade than sugar. Housewives, however, have discovered that two pounds of golden syrup will take the place of three pounds of sugar, while "jaggery" answers all right for cooking purposes.

## EMPLOYING GERMAN PRISONERS.

At last we are to make some use of the German prisoners we have in this country. They are to be used on the land chiefly and the plans are considerably advanced. Some farmers are ready to give them a trial, but the difficulty is to accommodate agricultural workers, working in gangs. There is work for them, however, in road work and afforestation. Of course the Germans have been employing prisoners, under very harsh conditions, for a long time. We have been restrained by a variety of reasons, chiefly sentimental.

Our interned Huns, especially at the Islington camp, from which three men escaped the other day (two have since been recaptured) are doing very nicely thank you, and no complaints. Nor should there be any, for they are comfortably lodged, well-fed, and have no end of liberties in visitors and so forth. And every now and then a case comes to light where one or more of them has been allowed out for a day, ostensibly on business, and has been shipped home for an hour or two, quite unattended. That extent of leniency would, I think, be very hard to beat, and only the fierce logic of newspaper publicity is putting a curb on it.

## WINTER CHILLS.

Apart from the military demands, the staffs of our big establishments are being thinned at present by a very sharp epidemic of a new form of influenza. It starts with a day or two of deep depression, then sharp pains creep in, followed by nausea and prostration. The weather changes from hour to hour, adding to the risks, and some officers are almost denuded of workers. Fortunately it only lasts a few days, but it leaves the victims weak and listless.

There are a few people home from the East on leave just now and they are suffering perhaps more than the rest. I have just seen one man, from Singapore who caught it the moment he landed and he has been laid up ever since. November has been the wettest month for sixty years, and as I write it is raw and cold to an extreme degree, while overhead a heavy, smothering fog hangs dimly.

It is unfortunate that among the invalids are both Mr. Balfour and Admiral Sir John Jellicoe. The latter arrived back for land service at the Admiralty at the beginning of the week and soon caught a chill. I have a card before me at this moment on which is pencilled in his own hand, in response to my inquiry, "I am very much better thanks, and hope soon to be quite fit again." Mr. Balfour has had influenza, but I am told is progressing favourably. At this critical juncture, however, it is unfortunate that the Admiralty should be short of its chiefs.

## A QUAKER AVIATOR.

There is good fighting spirit in many a modern Quaker. They are by no means at all unemotional objectors. One of the two Zeppelins brought down off the Norfolk coast this week was the result of a fight with an aeroplane piloted by a member of a well-known family of Quakers. When the war broke out, owing to the peculiar sharpness of his

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HONGKONG.

eyesight, he was selected for special service as a look-out on a motor launch to "spot" mines off the coast. The strain to the eyes, however, resulted in temporary injury, and he had to give up duty in that capacity. A rest put him right again, and he joined the flying corps. While flying off Norfolk a week or two ago his engine broke down and his machine carried him into the sea, from which he was rescued just in time. The rescuer on that occasion now feels he has a share in the subjugation of the latest Zepp. I know myself of one Quaker family in the North that has sent six lads to the Army—for fighting service.

## GIRL CLERKS.

Whatever may be the future for women in certain of the industries where they are now employed, it is not at all certain that employers will continue to use many of them as clerks after the war. I know of one firm which calculates that it is losing £50 a week on lost time by girl clerks, this being on account of late arrivals and days off, and not including time spent in everlasting washing of hands, talking, visiting other girls in other departments, and so forth. The girls seem zealous enough, but the one thing they don't seem able to do is to stick to one thing consistently all-day through. In the Australian pay office in Westminster they are gradually being replaced by wounded soldiers.

## HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

## MUSKETEER CORPS, 1917, PART I.

(1) Lists of men who passed Part II last year are posted on the notice board at Headquarters Club. Company, Platoon and Section Commanders are required to make themselves familiar with same. These men will not be required to fire the preliminary course this year.

## A QUAKER AVIATOR.

There is good fighting spirit in many a modern Quaker. They are by no means at all unemotional objectors. One of the two Zeppelins brought down off the Norfolk coast this week was the result of a fight with an aeroplane piloted by a member of a well-known family of Quakers. When the war broke out, owing to the peculiar sharpness of his

## HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

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## HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

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## SOMETHING TO REMEMBER.

In buying a cough medicine for child, run back in mind that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the best for colds, croup and whooping cough, and that it contains no harmful drugs. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.



## SHIPPING

## P. &amp; O. S. N. Co.

## ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the

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For STRAITS To S. A. REMARKS

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Wireless on all steamers. Return tickets at a rate and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, etc., apply to

P. &amp; O. S. N. Co.'s Office, E. V. D. PARR, Superintendent.

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SAILING DATES OBTAINABLE AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER—Twice Weekly.

MANILA LINE. Twin Screw Steamers with

Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Fans fitted. Extra state-rooms on deck, aft on

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S.S. with excellent accommodation. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

HONGKONG &amp; SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in State-rooms and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

## SWATOW, AMOY &amp; FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

HAITAN ..... Capt. A. E. Hodgins... TUESDAY, 9th Jan. at 11 A.M.

HAICHING ..... Capt. W. C. Passmore... FRIDAY, 12th Jan. at 11 A.M.

DATES OF SAILING OBTAINABLE AT THE OFFICE.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK &amp; Co., General Managers.

## SHIPPING

## P. &amp; O. S. N. Co.

STEAM FOR

STRAITS, COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA,

BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, AND

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Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIANGULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

The Homeward Mail Steamer carry ing His Majesty's Mails will be despatched from this port as usual taking Passengers and Cargo for the above ports. Passengers' accommodation in the best vessels insured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France, and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed in this steamer proceeding via Bombay to Marseilles and London. Parcels will be received at this Office until 3 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR, Superintendent.

Hongkong, Dec. 30, 1916. 1343

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

NOTICE.

The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha's steamer "TOHAI MARU" will be despatched by the Toyo Kisen Kaisha for Japan, Honolulu, San Francisco, Mexico and Central and South America Ports, at an early date.

For information regarding freight etc. kindly apply to the undersigned.

T. DAIGO, Agent.

Toyo Kisen Kaisha, Hongkong.

Hongkong, Dec. 4, 1916. 1300

## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

THE SEATTLE-VLADIVOSTOK LINE OF STEAMERS.

MESSRS FRANK WATERHOUSE &amp; CO. INC., SEATTLE, MANAGERS.

FROM date the undersigned will act as MANAGING AGENTS in the East for Messrs. FRANK WATERHOUSE &amp; CO.'s Seattle-Vladivostok Line of Steamers.

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; Co., Ltd.

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Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917. 1369

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SHIPPING

General Agents

Hongkong, March 27, 1916

guaranteed.

Wo Cheong (D'Agullar Street)

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## To-day's Advertisements

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Underigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

## SATURDAY,

the 13th January, 1917, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 3, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street

A QUANTITY OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,

Removed to Sales Rooms for Convenience of Sale.

Including—

Three Gramophones, Three Pianos, One Pianola and Records, Brass Finger Bowls, Vases, Flower Pots, &c., &c.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Jan. 8, 1917. 1405

## TO LET

## TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 3 Queen's Road Central, at present in the occupation of The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.

Apply to—

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE Co. Ltd.

Hongkong, April 28, 1916. 59

## TO LET.

OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Buildings.

Apply to—

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.

Hongkong, April 7, 1916. 511

## TO LET.

FURNISHED, With immediate possession, No. 2, Riddle, No. 12 The Peak, 5 Rooms.

Apply to—

J. W. C. B.

c/o GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, Nov. 14, 1916. 1241

## TO LET.

FLATS in "Evo Mass" No. 8, The Peak, apply Property Office, LAMING, MATTHEW & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, Sept. 1, 1916. 991

## TO LET—FURNISHED.

3 MOUNTAIN VIEW, Peak.

Apply to—

E. E. POLLOCK, Prince's Buildings.

Hongkong, Oct. 24, 1916. 1172

## TO LET.

NO. 48, Eglin Street.

Apply to—

PERCY SMITH, BETH and FLEMING.

Hongkong, Oct. 31, 1916. 1197

## TO LET.

OFFICES at 2 Connaught Road.

HOUSES in King's and York Buildings.

HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.

HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton Terrace.

No. 31 Wong Nei Chong Road.

HOUSES on Shamone, Canton.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

## TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

Kowloon Marine Lot 48 with wharf area 18,000 sq. ft. suitable for coal storage or erection of godowns.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.

Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, Nov. 24, 1916.

## HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table given below has been compiled at the National Almanac Office in London from the results of the analysis of observations taken by means of an automatic tide-recording machine in the Water Police Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui during the years 1887-8-9.

The zero of the table corresponds with the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty Chart, which has been found to be 4 feet 2 inches below mean sea level.

To obtain the depth of water on the tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard add 3 feet 4 inches, and on the gauge at Lamont Dock, Aberdeen, add 10 feet 6 inches to the height given in the table.

January 8th to 15th, 1917.

High Water

Low Water

Barometer

Temperature

Humidity

Direction of Wind

Force

Weather

Rain

Direction of Wind

Force

Weather

Rain

Direction of Wind

Force

Weather

Rain

## SCRIPPS.

NEW YORK TO PETROGRAD

"THE MOTOR THAT DID IT."

ALEX. ROSS & CO.,

Sole Agents.

ESTIMATES FREE.

4 DES VAUX ROAD CENTRAL.

## WEEKLY NEWS FOR HOME

## The Overland China Mail

## FULL REPORTS.

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Order before you leave, so that you may receive it while at Home.

Price \$13 per annum, including postage.

CAN BE MAILED FROM THIS OFFICE.

THE CHINA MAIL, Ltd., Wyndham Street.

## POST OFFICE NOTICES.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails will not be advertised in future.

The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

Persons requiring special information must apply at the Inquiry Counter in the Public Hall of the G. P. O.

The rates of Postage on letters to the Chinese Post Offices are now as follows:

To Canton, Fatsan, Chan Chuen and 2 cents for ounce.

Whampoa

To Other Parts of 4 cents for each ounce or fraction thereof.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Liberia, Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

## LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS

FOR OUTWARD.

WEEK-DAYS SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS

Tai O ... 5.00 P.M. 9.30 A.M.

Tai Po ... 10.00 A.M. 9.30 A.M.

Cheung Chow ... 2.00 P.M. 9.30 A.M.

Shataukok, Shatin and Sheungshui ... 4.00 P.M.

Aberdeen, Aitau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, Santin, Stanley ... 4.30 P.M.

Canton, Samsoni ... 7.30 A.M. 5.00 P.M.

Regis. 5 P.M. and Wuchow Letters 6 P.M.

Macao ... 7.15 A.M. 5.00 A.M.

1.30 P.M.

Kongmoon ... 8.00 P.M. 5.00 P.M.

Except Saturdays

Namtau and Sammel ... 5.00 P.M. 5.00 P.M.

Shamchun ... 10.00 A.M. 9.00 A.M.

4.00 P.M.

FROM SHEUNGWAN-WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

FOR WEEK-DAYS SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS

Macao ... 7.30 A.M. 8.30 A.M. 7.30 A.M.

1.30 P.M. 1.30 P.M.

Canton ... 7.30 A.M. 8.30 A.M. 7.30 A.M.

8.30 P.M. 8.30 P.M.

Tai Ping ... 9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M.

Tung ... 9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M.

Shok Ki ... 9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M.

Kongmoon ... 9.00 P.M. 8.00 P.M. 8.00 P.M.

Kumchuk ... 8.00 P.M. 8.00 P.M. 8.00 P.M.

Kaukung ... 8.00 P.M. 8.00 P.M. 8.00 P.M.

Except Saturdays

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

## HONGKONG REGISTER.

Barometer

Temperature

Humidity

Direction of Wind

Force

Weather

Rain

Direction of Wind

Force

Weather

Rain

Direction of Wind

Force

Weather

Rain

## FARES FOR PUBLIC VEHICLES.

## CHAIRS.

I.—In Victoria with two Bearers.

Quarter hour ... 10 cents

Half hour ... 20 "

One hour ... 30 "

Three hours ... 50 "

Six hours ... 70 "

Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.) ... \$1.00

If the trip is extended beyond Victoria, half fare extra.

Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 6 a.m. the above fares shall be increased by 50 per centum.

II.—Beyond Victoria, with four Bearers.

Hour ... 0.80 cents

Three hours ... \$1.00

Six hours ... 1.50

Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.) ... 2.00

III.—In the Hill District.

With 2 Bearers With 4 Bearers

Quarter hour ... \$0.15 \$0.30

Half hour ... 0.30 0.60

One hour ... 0.50 0.80

Two hours ... 0.70 1.00

Three hours ... 1.00 1.50

Six hours ... 1.50 2.00

Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.) ... 2.00

## RICKSHAS.

I.—In the Island of Hongkong if engaged in Victoria.

Ten minutes ... 5 cents

Quarter hour ... 10 "

Half hour ... 15 "

One hour ... 20 "

Every subsequent hour ... 30 "

Note.—If the ricksha be engaged within the City of Victoria and be discharged outside the Western part of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., or be discharged to the East of Bay View Police Station on the Eastern side of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., an extra half fare shall be chargeable.

## II.—In Kowloon.

Quarter hour ... 5 cents

Half hour ... 10 "

Hour ... 15 "

Every subsequent hour ... 20 "

III.—Taipo Road.

Twenty cents shall be added for each extra hour or part of an hour if the hirer causes the journey to take longer than—

To 4th mile ... 75 cents 1 hour.

single ... \$1.00 2 hours.

Beyond 4th to 6th mile ... 1.00 2 hours.

single ... \$1.50 4 "

Beyond 6th to 8th mile ... 2.00 4 "

single ... \$2.50 5 "

Beyond 8th to 11th mile ... 3.00 5 "

single ... \$3.50 7 "

Beyond 11th to 14th mile ... 4.00 7 "

single ... \$4.50 9 "

Fares for journeys beyond the 14th mile to be a matter of previous arrangement in each case.

The fares here set out to apply to one ricksha with three coolies from Tsim Sha Tsui.

## FARES FOR PUBLIC CARRIAGES.

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From Slaughter House to Saling Home ... 04 cents.

From Saling Home to Saling Home ... 04 "

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## WEATHER REPORT.

On the 8th at 12.10—Pressure has increased considerably over the China coast, the Loochoos and Annam, and slightly over the Philippines; it has decreased quickly over Japan owing to the passage of a depression to the north of Hakodate.

The anticyclone has again increased intensity and continues to spread southward.

Strong monsoon will continue along the east coast of China and over the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 0.33 inches, against an average of 0.13 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 9th January—

1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock: N. winds, strong; fair.

2.—Formosa Channel: Northerly gale.